army to have been composed of 45,000 men, of which 12,000 were of the Imperial Guard. They were posted on the hights beyond the river Alma, near the fort of Sievermaya, behind two were posted on the hights beyond the river Alma, near the fort of Sievernava, behind two lines of entrenchments flanked by a numerous artiflery. The battle was commenced by the right wing of the British army, which is the nearest to the Russian lines. The Russians were driven back toward the left wing of the French line, and were this placed between two fires. Unfortunately the artillery of the right wing of the French line, and were this placed between two fires. Unfortunately the artillery of the right wing of the French army and the Türkish reserve could not, from the nature of the ground, bear on the enemy. The allied generals finding, after some hours severe fighting, the Russians were yielding but slowly, commanded a combined charge by the hayonet of the 93d Highlanders, the Zonaves, and a regiment of French marine infantry. This charge is described by eye-witnerse as a most extraorainary display of bravery, of which the effect was one of the most magnifident coups de main ever accomplished. In an incredible short space of time the assiliants had overcome every obstacle, and had driven with their bayonets the Russians from the first line of their entrenchments. A Russian general, captured by the Highlanders, declares that no military man of his nation could believe such a feat of arms possible. This charge decided the fate of the battle. The Russians then commenced their retreat. The steamers Albatros, Montezuma and Andes had arrived at Coustantinople with a portion of the wounded. Four British officers died in the Andes on their passage. 800 British wounded had been received at the hospital of Grand Champ, in Pera.

A.French naval officer who witnessed the battle writes as follows:

A French naval officer who witnessed the battle writes as follows:

"One thing surprised us on board very much—that Menchikoff had completely abandoned the defense of the peaked hights which defended his left. A for gues and a handful of soldiers defending the ravines which pierced that wall of 100 feet high would have been ecough to stop all our army. We learned afterward, from the prisoners who were taken, that he had abandoned the defense of this line which covered his left, regarding it as absolutely impassable even for goats. He did not know our Zonaves! From 10 to 11 o clock Menchikoff, having no idea of our plan of outfanking him on both wings, and not seeing the cross movement of the English, which was covered by the mountains in the east, thought again, as he had done the night before that we were hesitating, dispirited and disconcerted by the obstacles before us. 'De"cdedly,' said he to the officers of his stuff, 'these "French have had enough. I shall be obliged to go "and help them to reembark a little quicker. At 11 olock the Marshal launched his right along the side of the river, and we could see the Chasseurs, the Zonaves, and the Turks coming along at a run—it is clear that the Marshal launched his right along the side of the river, and we could see the Chasseurs, the Zonaves, and the Turks coming along at a run—it is clear that the Marshal supposes that the English have had time enough to make their movement to the left. Then we see all our center in motion, and advancing in good order on the village. At noon it approaches that position, which is covered by a cloud of Russian skirmishers. The cannon roars, and the fire spreads everywhere. During this time we see our right pass the river at its mouth; other columns push higher, passing the river any way they can. Very soon we are astonished to see our men climbing these inaccessible peaks, clieging to everything, and swarming along like ants. After 20 minutes climbing, we see the river at its mouth; other columns push higher, passing the river any way they can. Very soon we are actonished to see our men climbing these inaccessible peaks, clinging to everything, and swaraing along like ants. After 20 minutes climbing, we see them rising on the creat of the hill, crowning every elevation, and before Menchikoff could have believed his eyes we had 10,000 men outstanking him on his right. Then he bethinks him of driving back the danger, and launches against Bosquet's cavelry 30 pieces of srilliery and several columns of infantry. It is too late, though. Our troops give way not a foot, six pieces of our artillery have succeeded in passing the bridge, and advance to support Bosquet. The formidable artillery of the Russians pierces us and makes lanes through our ranks; but our brave fellows stand their ground, and soon reinforcements arrrive. Our center carries the village and all the Russian riffemen are driven out or killed. Soon we are so strong on the left of the Russians, and their attention is so fixed on their center, menaced by the Marshal, that they leave us undisturbed masters of the hights toward the sea. Bosquet profits by this to push ahead and to occupy the read to Katcha with this division, so as to har the retreat by that. All goes well in that quarter, but there are no signs of the Euglish on the left wing. The Marshal cannot advance too far, because our center would be uncovered on the right. At 2 o'clock all the village is ours, and the left bank is conquered; at 3 o'clock we attack the Russian center, a battery is taken, a resioubt, we press the left of the Russians, and we force them to concentrate all their efforts on the center and the left. For three hours three of our divisions and an English division had all the Russians. It is the English troops making their appearance. They advance rapidly, but, in approaching, obstacles arising from the nature of the ground, no doubt prevent them from taking the Russian resolve to attack them, and all at once three enorgeous col energous columns, which formed the Russian order of battle on the right, formed close column, fixed bayonets, and rushed at a run on the first line of the English. This resists; the second line rushes of

bayonets, and rushed at a run on the first line of the English. This resists, the second line rushes to its support, and then the lines in front, which unroll themselves like leng serpeots, lap over at the extremities, inclosing the Russians between them. In this order of attack the English, by stretching out a little, have the great advantage of being able to surround the enemy.

'If the center of the English lines had been pierced, all was over—the English army would have been destroyed; but these brave fellows bore the shock without breaking, and at this very moment a French battery of horse artillery came up and took the Russian mass on its left flank. Then came a frightful pellmell; there was no more firing; they stabbed one another with the bayonet. At the end of a quarter of mals on its left dank. Then came a frighten pair-mell: there was no more firing; they stabbed one another with the bayonet. At the end of a quarter of an bour the Russian mass was destroyed, and the English lines reforming in close order, to close up the numerous gaps, rushed on the Russian right. From

an hour the Russian mass was actaryoed, and the English lines reforming in close order, to close up the numerous gaps, rushed on the Russian right. From that time all went down before us, and the Russians were soon in full retreat. If we had cavalry the Russians army would have been annihilated. Our artillerymen pursued them until 6 o'clock, firing on the mass without cesation and Bosquet saluted them as they passed with a heavy fire. At 7 o'clock our columns returned to the Russian camp, and encamped for the night ou the field so gloriously won. On the morrow (the 21st) the first care was to relieve the wounded and bury the dead. The allies had 1,000 killed and 2,000 wounded. The Russians had 8,000.

"One can scarcely form an idea of the wonderful manner in which our soldiers fight, accustomed to African warfare, and attacking with surprising resolution, but with a marvelous intelligence too. Are they before a battery—quick—you see them break up into skirmishers, killing from afar, but without presenting a mark for the enemy to fire at. The same before a square; but when it comes to the charge, when they have thrown disorder into a column, you see them form quickly in a lump and charge with the bayonet. The brave English are still the iron columns which advance intrepidity to the slaughter, without harry and without receding a foot. When Lord Raglan eaw our divisions of the right climbing the gigantic walls of the hights which shut in the river, he applauded and shouted: They are not men; they are lions and tigers.

"The brave English are enchanted with their allies,"

"The brave English are enchanted with their allies,"

lions and tigers.

"The brave English are enchanted with their allies, "The brave English are enchanted with their allies, and they, who are good judges of bravery, think we have labored well, for yesterday wherever they saw a Frenchman they saluted him with frantic cheering. Prince Napoleon has displayed wonderful coolness and arder, so that the night after the battle one of the Zouaves summarized the general opinion of him by declaring that he was 'a finished trooper, and ought for sure to have served in the Old Guard.' Yesterday and to-day we have collected and embarked the wounded, the Russians as well as our own. I have visited the field of battle. What a terrible spectacle! There were some places where the Russians lay so thick that earth had been thrown on them in a heap, without attempting to dig a hole to receive them. The earth was strewed with arms and debris of all sorts."

THE FIELD AFTER THE BATTLE.

The field of battle was crowded on the 21st with officers from the fleet, carrying flasks of brandy and water, visiting the wounded, and giving them all the relief in their power. The doctors from the ships were on shore all night giving medical aid. So many soldiers from each regiment were told off to bury the dead: the Russians were buried outside the mounds: the English and French inside. There was great spoil on the field—coats, dresses, swords, guns, rifles, &c. &c., and in some instances large sums of mouey. Everybody brought off some memento—either a sword, casque or musket. The Highland bonnets, I regret to say, formed quite a heap.

It appears that a certain clase of visitors made a profitable day's work by visiting the field of battle: almost every one "found" something. One I heard thoust that he had picked up nine revolvers and fifty sovereigns; and one, a Maltese, is reported to have realized upward of £150 in gold. Coats, boots, &c., were all taken off by pillagors, and in many cases the gold lace ripped off the uniforms of the dead. THE FIELD AFTER THE BATTLE.

The special correspondent of The London Times

writes as follows: "It was a terrible and sickening sight to go over the battle-field. Till deprived of my horse by a chance shot I rode about to ascertain, as far as possi-ble, the loss of our friends, and in doing so I was often

Interpret to a stead-still by the difficulty of gentless the travel to he picked of monoided Remarks mignification with Park in that then are not more density covered with humbe being than were the highest of the Anna 2.10 Earlies of the Anna 2.1

were awful. One man might be seen resting on one knee, with the arms extended, in the form of taking aim, the brow compressed, the lips clinched—the very expression of firing at an enemy stamped on the face at dixed there by death; a ball had struck this man in the neck. Physiologists or anoatomists must settle the rest. Another was lying on his back with the same expression, and his arms raised in a similar attitude, the Minie musket still grasped in his hands undischarged. Another lay in a perfect arch, his head resting on one part of the ground and his feet on the other, but the back raised high above it. Many men without legs or arms were trying to crawl down to the water side. Some of the dead lay with a calm, placid smile on the face, as though they were in some delicious dream.

ous dream.
Of the Russians one thing was remarkable. The

"Of the Russians one thing was remarkable. The prisoners are genetally coarse, sullen, and unittelligent-looking men. Death had ennobled those who tell, for the expression of their faces was altogether different. The wounded might have envied those who seemed to have passed away so peacefully.

"An old General, who sat smiling and bowing on a bank with his leg broken by a round shot, seemed principally concerned for the loss of his gold snuffbox. This, I believe, has since been restored to him. The men say they were badly handled, and had ne General to direct them. Menchikoff lost his head, in a figurative sense. The officers displayed great galantry, and the men fought with a degged courage characteristic of the Russian infantry, but they were utterly deficient in class and dash."

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer of the Brigade of Guards:

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer of the Brigade of Guards:

"You will scarcely be more surprised than we are ourselves at the English army being here, in possession of a perfect scaport and new basis of operations for both armies. On leaving the bivous esouth of the Katcha river, we marched to the River Belbek, through the village of the same name. It is extraordinary that the Russians should not have attempted to stop us at either place, for there are stronger positions even than on the Alma; but the Russians are so completely cowed by our brilliant victory, in which they own to a loss of 5,000 or 7,000 men, that we may venture upon acts and movements that could not be done without madness under other circumstances. As for their far famed Cossack cavalry, we have scarcely seen 100 of them. The French admiration of our attack and advance in line continues, and is only exceeded by the astonishment of the Russian officers, prisoners, whom we have since seen. A French officer remarked to me two days ago that it was 'trop majestueur.' I certainly do not wonder at the Russians not attempting to meet us in the open field, after seeing how we could march against them in an intrenched position. The battle-field was dreadful to walk over in the evening and following day; the battle ended too late for us to remove even our own wounded the day, and the feurnal experience of heads blown off, shattgred limbs, broken arms, the groans and sighs of the wounded, altogether made a scene I never wish to see again. I have a few trophies in the shape of brass plates representing the double eagle worn on the helmet of all regiments of the line; their 31st and 32d Regiments were the two more immediately opposed to us.'

ARRIVAL OF THE WOUNDED IN THE BOS-

Correspondence of The London Times.

Constantisoric, Monday, Sept. 25, 1254.

The serew-teamer Andes, with 400 of the British wounded, had been dispatched about twenty-four hours after the action; and she steamed down at once

sum nobody knows; in fact, the general belief is that it will not last the year out.

The stagnation in trade is such as was never known before. Business is at a complete stand-still, and, although people are willing to sacrifice any amount on their goods, still no realization is possible. Of course hardly anybody thinks of importing goods, and those who have done so, even on a small scale, are bitterly repenting of it.

You must consider that the revenues here, including custom-houses, are reduced to one-fourth of what they used to be.

You may form a slight idea as to the resources of the Government if I tell you that even at Vera Cruz the payment of troops and officers is about two months short, and other employees are were off.

This will be a debt of about \$300,000, and if such be the case in a port where the Custom-House yields more than all the other ports together, you may conceive how it will be in other ports.

The army amounts to about \$300,000, and if such be the case in a port where the Custom-House yields more than all the other ports together, you may conceive how it will be in other ports.

The army amounts to about \$300,000, and if such be the case in 8 10,000,000, you have an expenditure of \$20,000,000, and the revenues cannot amount to over \$10,000,000, according to my calculations.

A new levy of \$15,000 men is ordered for next mouth. Those that were accepted last time must enter into it again. Nearly all the larms of the interior are already without laborers, because they take to the mountains and live upon roots rather than become soldiers.

The worst use of a grent part of the \$7,000,000 paid by our Government has been made for the purpose of bringing to this country foreign troops and officers, mostly Spaniards. Every sensible man said when the first Spaniard arrived this would be sufficient alone to cause the downfall of H. M. S. H. Such was nearly the case already on the feast days of last month; and if thad not been for the timely interference of an active general, a mortal battle wou

MORE SOUTHERN CHIVALRY-MAN STABBED IN BROADWAY.

About 9 o'clock last evening a back-driver named John Poley, was dangerously stabbed and cut in the forehead by a knife, in the hands of a Southern blood from New-Orleans, whose name we were unable to ascertain. The circumstances of the affair are as fol-lows: About 8 o'clock in the evening three gentlemen came out of the New-York Hotel, Broadway, and engaged a back, desiring the driver to take them to a house in Crosby-st. Their request was complied with, and having completed their visit, they returned to the hotel. Upon alighting, one of the gentlemen asked the driver, Foley, how much was to pay, to which the man replied two dollars and a half. The gentleman was about paying the amount, when the Southerner stepped forward and told Foley that he was not entitled to so much,

once.

Andrew Byrnes testified to having seen Nicholas on the Wednesday before the murder, and on the next Friday night, about 8 o'clock, at his house, in Asharnamogue, two or or three miles west of Greenport; he had on black pants, black wais'coat and straw or chip hat; he left the house at 84, and inquired the way to Greenport; he said his baggage was at Greenport.

On the cross examination the witness stated that he knew Nicholas only a few days before the murder, and that he had engaged him to work in his brickward at \$18 a month and board; he asked him to stay at his house that evening, but he would not, alleging as a reason that he had to visit some friends at Greenport who expected him at Peter Connor's; he saw him again on Wednesday, when he thought he appeared the worse for drink; for this reason he would not make an agreement with him, but he did the next day; he never saw him that night after he was at his house.

day; he never saw him that night after he was at his house.

John Thompson testified to the prisoner's having come to his house in Southold the evening after the murder about 9 o'clock, when he asked for a drink of water; witness asked him to come in and sit down, which he did, when witness sent his wife for a drink, and then went into his bedroom to get a gun; he then stepped between the prisoner and the door and asked him was he the man that lived with Mr. W.; he said he was, when witness sent one of his boys to give the alarm; while the boy was away he said he must go, and witness said he should not; witness then punched him with the muzzle of his gun as he attempted to approach him, when he said that if he, witness, would not let bim go he would scatter his brains as he did with the others; he had a pistol in his hand pointing it at witness when he said this; the prisoner then made for the back of the house and got out of the bedroom window; the prisoner than ran east through the lot and several of the neighbors ran after him; he went in the direction of a swamp a couple of fields off.

E. Horton, Justice of the Peace, testified to seeing

fields off.

E. Horton, Justice of the Peace, testified to seeing the prisoner at Greenport on Friday afternoon.

Wm. M. Betts, residing at Cutchogue, testified as follows: I knew Mr. W. and lived about an eighth of a mile from him; I have known Nicholas over two years, and think he left Mr. W.'s about Tuesday previous to the murder; think I saw him that day in the crib at Mr. Wyekham's where he kept his farming innlements.

vious to the murder; think I saw him that day in the crib at Mr. Wyckham's where he kept his farming implements.

Witness stated here that Nicholas was in his debt to the amount of \$20, and that he called for it; as he was unable to pay it, Mr. Wyckham gave him \$10 for the purpose, and persuaded him to give his gun and a trunk in part payment; this trunk had Mrs. W.'s name upon it; witness saw him on Wednesday or Thursday before the murder, when he asked for the trunk, as he said he had got a situation in a brick yard; he came into the witness's store about 9 o'clock on Thursday, and was taking about Mrs. W. and Ellen; he understood him to say that he wanted to marry Ellen; he talked about having taken some money out of her trunk, and said she had one hole in her body and he would make another; he appeared considerably excited about her, and said he had taken more money than he had given her in presents; he threatened something about Mrs. W. for interfering between Ellen and him, in consequence of which she refused him; the same night about sundown Mr, and Mrs. W. drove up to the door, and he appeared somewhat excited as he went to the door; witness thought he was going to speak to them, and said he must not say anything in front of the door; white went back; on Friday night, when in bed, Catharine Dowd came to the door, and in consequence of what she said witness called his son, and took an ax-handle out of the store; he witness) then went out and called Dr. Carpenter and some others and hurried down to Mr. W. s. and got there in about fifteen minutes.

The Court here anjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. B. Carperter, sworn—I reside at Coutchouge;

store; he witness) then went out and called Dr. Carpenter and some others and hurried down to Mr.

W. s, and got there in about fifteen minutes.

The Court here sojourned for dinner.

APTENSOON SESSION.

Dr. B. Carperter, sworn—I reside at Contchouge; I was sent for in the night of the murder; after 12 o'clock; found there only the bodies of the deceased; Mr. Wyckham was lying upon a plank, apparently lifeless; I was the first person to enter the honse; the body of Mrs. Wyckham was injug upon a plank, apparently lifeless; I was the first person to enter the honse; the body of Mrs. Wyckham was in a state of semi-multiy; she was then lifeless; I dressed twenty-two or three wounds on the head of Mr. Wyckham; the cuts were from an inch to an inch and a half in length; the deceased was, in fact, literally hacked to pieces; I said at the time that the wounds were all made with a narrow ax; that is my present opinion. [An ax was here produced by the Prosecuting Attorney] I think the wounds might have been indicted by such a weapon; it would correspond with the character of the cuts and contusions; on his hips, legs and arms I observed several places where the outer skin was excaped from the flesh; there was much blood on the floor and on the wall; I observed, also, blood on the window sill, as though a hand or foot covered with blood had been laid upon it; it is my opinion that any one wound out of some half dozen would have caused the death of Mr. Wyckham; dedeceased lived for twenty hours after they had found him; there was no consciousness, although an occasional groan escaped him; I remained with him till he died; after discovering his body I sent to his brother and others, and jeased a general alarm to be given; I remained all night at the house of deceased; I did not join in any search for the murderer; I saw the prisoner for the first time subsequent to his arrest at the barn of Franklin Overton; the prisoner then lay on his back, with a wound that extended for half an inch across his throat; he was a piece, Sc

at the same time giving him a push backward. Foley renonstrated at such treatment, when the Southerner forw a knife and stabbed him is the forthcold, causing several severe wounds and deep cuts, which severed a number of small arteres. The wounds peretrated to the bone and the blood flowed very profusely. After the commission of the brust act the Southerner entered the hatel, and, proceeding to the office, branchined about the Anti-few which was dripping with blood, and remarked that he wound out his [Foleys] and —beart out?

There were a number of gentlemen present, but none of them seemed include to arrest the fellow, and he consequently walked out without being interfered with.

Foley was taken into the house, and a surgeon called, who, upon examining the wounder pronounced them dangerous.

The Folice of the Fifteenth Ward were notified of the affair, and at one o'clock this morning were searching for the fellow at the different hotels, the bar-rooms of which he is said to frequent very often.

MURDER CASES.

TRIAL OF NICHOLAS BEEHAN

FOR THE MURDER OF MIN. AND MIS. WYCKHAM

AT SOUTHBUD, LONG ISLAND.

SUCHNIC OF O'SER AND TEMBURE OF CENTRALE, June of the SouthBurger of

The examination of Mr. Betts was then resumed for the purpose of corroborating the testimony of Dr. Carpenter and Ellen Holland with reference to the position of the hat, the flading of the lamp and ax, and the position of the persons of deceased at their first discovery. During his cross examination this witness stated that he had never known the prisoner to drink any spiritnous liquors.

The prisoner here interrupted the proceedings by calling to his counsel, Mr. Craig, to "ask Mr. Betts if "Mrs Wickham was in the wagon when Ellen was "there, or not!" The witness replied that he did not know, but thought not. We would remark that the prisoner alluded to an unimportant item in the preceding testimony.

Oliver Corey, Joseph Corwin and John S. Hallock respectively testified to facts corroborative of Dr. Carpenter's statement. There was nothing important in the evidence of these witnesses, further than that they established the fact of the prisoner's flight and subsequent capture. County.

The examination of Mr. Betts was then resum

in the evidence of these witnesses, further than that they established the fact of the prisoner's flight and subsequent capture.

Stephen Winston was then sworn. It will be remembered that this colored boy, then in the employ of Mr. Wyckham, was the first victim of the murderer's brutality. He is an intelligent little fellow, with bright teatures and a remarkably prepossessing manner. Considerable amusement was afforded, unintentionally, by his replies to the cross examination, which were characterized by a charming naivete unusual in one so youthful. There was nothing of consequence in his evidence, further than that he identified the ax, and proved that the prisoner had usually worn a hat similar to that found on the furnace.

Barnabas Wines, being sworn, said—I am a constable of Southold: I reside in Cutchoque; I went to Greenport to take the effects of Nicholas Beehan; found his coat, carpet-bag, and some loose shirts; there was no straw hat among his things.

Cross examined—I did not go there particularly for the straw hat; I went there to find his things; I was also in search of Beehan in my official capacity.

The case here rested for the prosecution.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

Peter Conner was then called. This witness is a resident of Greenport, where he keeps a mechanics' bearding-house; the prisoner had occasionally stopped at his house, and on the morning after the murder he had seen him coming down stars, between the hours of seven and eight. We were extremely scandalized, during a portion of this witness's narration, by the digusting levity of the prisoner, who I saghed and grinned at the replies of his former associate, in a manner which betrayed a want of every attribute of decency and common feeling. The cross-examination elicited the fact that the windows of the room in which Beehan had been stopping commanded a view of the steamboat landing at Greenport.

Adjourned to Wednesday merning at 8 o'clock.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION. The regular meeting of this Board was held yes-terday afternoon, President Verplanck in the Chair. The usual routine of business was transacted. Summary statements for the week ending October 25, 1854:

Total 2,835 2,835 2,835 Aggregate receipts to Oct. 18. \$546,597.31 Received since. 22,435 ms

BROOKLYN BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

A meeting of this body was held in the County Jail yesterday afternoon, Ald. Brayard in the Chair.

The Committee upon the subject reported adverse to the payment of constable's bills for attendance upon Coroner's inquests, and expressed the belief that such attendance was useless, except in cases of marder, and when there was great excitement, and reason to apprehend that without such aid order could not be preserved. The report was adopted.

The following bills were ordered to be paid: John Friend, \$17.50; James Hanford, \$245-13; T. C. Cooper, \$140; Carman Wilson, \$250; John Friend, \$18.75.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Coormittee on Laws and Applications to the Legislature to report whether in their opinion he Board can legally authorize and direct the County Treasurer hereafter to borrow money on penitentiary loans at 7 per cent. per annum, instead of 6 per cent. as heretofore directed.

Mr. Berden offered a series of resolutions in relation to the general taxes to be raised in the cities and towns of the County during the coming year.

Mr. Kalbeleisch moved to strike out so much of the resolutions as compelled the town of Bushwick to raise by tax the amount of the bill for mapping said town, which was lost, and the original resolutions were adopted, when the Board adjourned.

FIRES.

Last night about 10 o'clock a fire broke out in the rear building of Guillaume Merie's storage ware-houses, Nos. 287 and 290 Water-st. near Dover. The fire originated in the fourth story, in which was stored a large quantity of feathers. The firemen soon arrived on the ground and in a short time succeeded in extinguishing the flames, the building being damaged only to the amount of about \$300. The feathers in the fourth and third stories sustained considerable damage by water, but we were unable to ascertain the amount of loss.

V. B. PALMER is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for Twn Tribuye in the cities of Philadelphia

CITY ITEMS.

REGADWAY THEATER. -- OFERA .-- The success of Maritana, at the Breadway, is such that it will be given on Thursday and Friday evenings; and on Saturday, (being the benefit and last appearance of Miss Laura Pyna.) The Crown of Diamonds. The corps goes to l'hiladelphia on Monday.

More Supper Dearns -In addition to Edwin Wiltiams and ex Alderman Smith, we have to record the death of James Foster, Jr., agent of the Dram-atic Line of Packets; of Morris M. Davidson, coun-seller at law; of John H Cornell, Cashier of Mech-anics Banking Association, and of Joseph Monell, Esc. of Orange County, All from chalest or violant anica Banking Association, and of Joseph Mondal, Esq., (of Orange County), all from cholera or violent diarrhea, said to have been caused in nearly every instance by eating oysters. There was a report current yesterday that ex-Ald. Kelly was also a victim, but such is not the fact. It is not beg unusual for sudden illness to follow from Indiagnosis in shell fish but such is not the fact. It is nothing unusual for sudden illness to follow free indulgence in shell-fish, especially clams and lobsters, but such remarkable mortality from oysters is something new and not a little startling. We are told by one old oysterman that probably the oysters which have created this sickness were taken up and planted during their startling time, when he they became diseased. spawning time, whereby they became diseased. Whatever the cause may have been, the results are melancholy indeed.

AN ATTEMPT TO SMUGGLE .- Yesterday morning at an early hour Inspector Brown, of the Revenue Department, seized some \$4,500 worth of watches and ewelry, found on the persons of two of the secondclass passengers of the steamer Washington, from Bremen. The circumstances of the case were these: Mr. Surveyor Cochrane had received what he deemed reliable information that an attempt would be made to smuggle a large quantity of jewelry, watches, &c., by passengers of the Washington, without designating the parties suspected. Previous to the arrival of the Washington, Officers Brown and Dusenberry were detailed to take charge of her. On the day of her ar-rival they could discover no indication of any attempt at smuggling; but yesterday morning, as Officer Brown came on deck to relieve the night officers, he the deck had something around their body that made them appear greatly out of proportion. He accosted them and asked what was in their money-bolt. They replied nothing but specie. He then caused them to he searched, and found on their persons a large num ber of watches and considerable jewelry, which he took possession of and delivered to the Surveyor of the port. The estimated value of the seizure was between four and five thousand dollars.

ARREST OF COUNTERFRITERS.—Patrick James of No. 25 Thances et., and — Tossey of Leonard st., were arrested on Tuesday night by Sergt. Van Goeson and Officer Webbier of the Chief's Office on suspicion of being coiners of bear money. It appears that some time slices Dr. Edwards and Mr. Papp, chemists of Teethew, near Forty first-st., gave information at the Chief's Office that these two men had applied to them to make an amalgum for the manufacture of base aftercie, and also to make for them monids for a dis. The Chief of Police directed the chemists to proceed with the business as though they had assented, giving him information from time to time of the movements of the two men. On Mondy last Teacy, who, it is supposed had watched Dr. Edwards in his viett to the Chief's Office, came to the office and accuse Dr. Edwards in the control of the two men. On Mondy last the transfer of the world be found. The substitute of the control of the two men. On Mondy last the transfer of the two men be found. The substitute of the two men but of which he had given to prepared for the two men but of which he had given to prepared for the two men but of which he had given the control of the two men were then taken to the United States Court for examination.

HIGHWAY ROBBERT.—A man named Jesse Allen was yes endsy arrested, charged with having in company with three other men on the evening of the 5th inst., attacked John Ringleman of No. 113 Elm-st, while in Cinton Market, and robbed aim of bis watch. He was committed for examination.

[Advertisement.]
Thou sweet mements of the past.
A priceless treasure now thou art.
Through years to come, while life shall last,
I'll keep and wear thee next my heart.
A mother's picture is of all relies the most holy.
Perfect pictures and most expressive likenesses made by Root,
No. 563 Broadway, in any weather.

[Advertisement]

GAS FIXTURES of new and tasteful patterns, will be found at the Warernouns of MITCHELL, BAILEY & Co., Note 25 and 87 John-st. Long experience in the business and superior facilities for manufacturing, canbles us to furnish soods of the best quality and finish, at the very lowest prices. The trade supplied on favorable terms.

BRASS ROLLING MILL.—Manufactures of sheet, rolled and plater's Brass and German Silver.

Brass. Copper and German Silver Wire; Brass and Copper Tablons; Brass Kettles; German Silver in the Ingot.

Also, dealers in Ingot Copper, Bance Tin, Spelin, Nickel, &c. Orders from dealers and others solicified. Mill at Waterbury, Conn.; store Nos. 55 and 67 Johnest. New York.

Barriotz & Berkinka, Manufactering Company.

THE BALTIC.—The splendid steamer Baltic leaves for Europe on Saturday. It is an excellent chance to send to the Old World those manificent Daguerreotypes, Surreoccopes and Crayons, taken by Root, No. 351 Broadway. Persons leaving the country will, of course, leave their purtraits with their friends.

[Advertisement.] RARE BIRDS AND POULTRY FROM EUROPE.-

RARE BIRDS AND FOULTRY FROM EUROPE.—
The entire stock of rare Birds and Poultry, selected by Mr.
John Giles of Woodstock, Conn., the celebrated poultry fancier,
and imported by him in the steamer Washington, which arrived
yesterday, will be on exhibition for a week, commencing To.
Morrow, at Barnew's Museum. It embodies everything in
the way of rare Birds and Poultry the most fastidious amateur
could desire, and the specimens are warranted to be pure bred,
and obtained of the best stock in Europe without regard to ex-

BARNUM'S MENAGERIE HORSES, one hundred and twenty in number, are to be sold at Tattersall's Titts Monaine at 11 o'clock.

NATIONAL THEATER.-To-night, Mr. J. R. Scott is to appear at this popular theater as "Machebelt," Missel Hathaway also repeats Celeste's grand drama of "The Wisard Skiff" Great preparations are being made for the second "bunday Evening Concert," next Sunday night. Mr. J. G. Dunn, Miss Hiffert, Miss Julis Batron, Mr. and Mrs. Holman, and others, are engaged, with a powerful Orchestra.

No. 703 BROADWAY.—GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS—JAMES FRANCE, No. 763 Broadway, has received and will offer for sale on Monday, Oct. 23, a large lot of striped and plaid Silks of very superior quality and choice styles, at 4, 51, and 6 per yard; also

Plaid Valencias.
All Wool Plaids.
Prench Merines and Cashmeres,
and several cartons of Paris Worked Collars, Sleeves, &c., the
newest and most recherche goods imported this season.

GAS! GAS!—GAS FIXTURES of new designs and onsurpassed workmanship, will be found at the great manufacturing depot of ARCHER WARNER & CO., No. 378. Broadway; also a new portable gas apparatus, for country resistances, obtuches or factories

Will be exhibited THIS MORNING, 100 pieces Will be exhibited THIS MORNING, 100 pieces Striped Silks at 30 cents, worth 15 cents; 200 pieces rich Striped and Plaid at 25 cents, worth 87 cents; 300 pieces arter rich de, 75 cents, worth 81; Black Silks at full 30 per cent. less than Importer's cost. Also, 300 pieces of Lupiu's Merines at 75 cts., and a spend assortment of Housekeeping and Farnishing Goods at prices corresponding with the above. Usudell, Pleason & Lake, No. 471 Broadway, between Grand and Broome-sts.

[Advertisement.]

DESHLER'S sans Arsenic, sans Mercury, sans
Quinine Pills, for Fever and Agne, may be procured at wholesale or retail at the Depôt, No. 3ti Broadway, opposite the
Tabermacie.

[Advertisement.]
GAS FIXTURES — Of splendid design and finish, and twenty per cent. cheaper than any other house, wholesels and retail, at the manufactory of JANES G. MOYERT, No. 118 and 12 Princest, third block west of Bruedway.

[Advertisement.]
PERHAM'S BURLESQUE TROUPE.—This favorite
band are drawing immense andiences to their new house each
evening, and are destined to take the lead in their line of business ere long. They only require to be seen and heard to be
appreciated. The programme for Tais Evening is a grand one.